

The Young Hong Kong

Daily Press

Daily Press

No. 5642 號二十一日五十八第

五月十二日三一年一十光

HONGKONG SATURDAY, MAY 9th, 1885.

六甲

號九月五英年

PRICE \$1 PER MONTH

CITY OF HONG KONG
9 MAY 1885

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
May 8, BRISBANE, British ship, 228, E. Barker.
Australia 12th Mar., Sandalwood—Order.
May 8, ESHERALDA, British steamer, 305 G.
Taylor, Manila 6th May, General—Bus
SELL & CO.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,
17th May.
Vortigern, British str., for Saigon.
Cicero, British str., for Saigon.
Swan, Amer. brig., for Lower Islands.
Mouser, British str., for Saigon.
Greyhound, British str., for Eichow.
Devonshire, British str., for Saigon.
Republique, Amer. ship, for Manila.
R. Thomas, Amer. ship, for Singapore.
Bellona, Garman str., for Yokohama.
Tokio Maru, Japanese str., for Yokohama.

DEPARTURES.

May 8, ANASTASIA, British str., for East Coast.
May 8, DISCUSSION, British str., for London.
May 8, BENALDER, British str., for Kuchintoren.
May 8, TRIUMPH, German str., for London.
May 8, ROHILLA, British str., for Shanghai.
May 8, EMILY, British str., for Yokohama.
May 8, TOKIO MARU, Jap. str., for Yokohama.
May 8, KASHGAO, British str., for Yokohama.
May 8, BELLONA, German str., for Hamburg.
May 8, DEVONSHIRE, British str., for Saigon.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per Esmeralda, str., from Manila.—Messrs.
G. Levi, F. A. Sebastian, and 42 Chinese.
DEPARTED.
Per Kashgar, str., for Yokohama.—Mr. Ah Lok.
Per Rohilla, str., for Shanghai.—Mrs. and Miss Rosario, Mr. and Miss d'Almeida, and Miss O. da Silva.
Per Devonia, str., for Singapore.—Mrs. Sonza, Per London.—Mr. Rodger.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Esmeralda* reports left Manila on the 6th May, and had moderate N.E. to N.W. breeze and fine weather with light rain at intervals.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.

(Per last Mail's Advice.)

Venezuela (a.)	Manila	Mar. 16
Hector (a.)	Shanghai	Mar. 19
Nestor (a.)	Shanghai	Mar. 20
Ajax (a.)	London	Mar. 23
Horatio (a.)	London	Mar. 23
Bornemisza (a.)	London	Mar. 23
Peter (a.)	Hisco	Mar. 29
Glencoe (a.)	Shanghai	Mar. 30
Achilles (a.)	Shanghai	Mar. 30

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.

(Corresponded to Date.)

Wine (a.)	Catfield	Dec. 5
Rufus E. Wood	Cardiff	Dec. 16
Highland Chief	Cardiff	Dec. 29
Heinrich	Cardiff	Jan. 10
Ben. Seawall	New York	Jan. 27
County of York (a.)	Lpool via Swansay	Feb. 6
Comet	New York	Feb. 10
Antoinette	Pennath	Feb. 11
Star of China	London	Feb. 12
Resolute	London	Feb. 12
Boushi	Cardiff	Feb. 18
Snoe (a.)	Cardiff	Mar. 2
Bells of Oregon	Cardiff	Mar. 2
Columbus	Cardiff	Mar. 4
County of York (a.)	Bordeaux	Mar. 4
Flushing (a.)	Hiburg via London	Mar. 7
Levi (a.)	Hiburg via London	Mar. 12
Highland Chief	San Francisco	Mar. 17
Widener	New York	Mar. 19
Frank Pendleton	Penarth	Mar. 23
Casparina (a.)	Antwerp via H'burg	Mar. 30
Gordon Castle (a.)	London	Mar. 31
Annie H. Smith	Cardiff	Mar. 31
Oxfordshire (a.)	London	April 1

FOR SALE.

A FULL SIZE BILLIARD TABLE, in good condition by THIERSON; CUES, BALLS, &c. Price \$250. For Further Particulars, apply to C. F. SOMERVILLE, Head Quarter House, Hongkong, 15th April, 1885.

FOR SALE.

THE BUSINESS, STOCK-IN-TRADE, AND BUILDINGS belonging to the Undersigned.

For Further Particulars apply to C. G. GERARD & Co., Amoy, 14th April, 1885.

FOR SALE.

C H A M P A G N E "MONOCLE," and "MONOPOL SEC" (DEV), CARLOWITZ & CO., Sole Agents; HEIDBUCK & CO., BELGIUM.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1881.

FOR SALE.

REAL SCHIEDAMSH JENEVER, in Stone Bottles; also POMERANZEN BITTERS and SCHIEDAM SCHNAPS, PRIME SOURKROUT & RED CABBAGE, in Jars, REAL GOOD SHAG-TOBACCO.

SPORTING GUNS & RIFLES, REVOLVERS, and CAVALRY HORSES, &c., J. F. SCHIFFER, 21 and 23, Pottinger Street, Hongkong, 3rd April, 1884.

FOR SALE.

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SACQUON'S SHEEP-BIARD, by Sir FREDERICK PERKINS, LONDON, ISLAY BLEND WHISKY.

CHERRY BRANDY.

In 1 dozen cases.

MANZANILLA.

In case of 1 dozen quarts.

LIGHT DRY.

In case of 1 dozen quarts.

LAGER BEER—Pils and Qts.

ALE, BASS & CO., PAIS-Qts. and Pts.

STOUT, GUINNESS'S EXTRA-Qts. and Pts.

Apply to W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO., Bank Buildings, Sole Agents for China.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1885.

FOR SALE.

C H A S. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE, 1884, WHITE SEAL, per case of 12 dozen quarts.

\$20.00 per case of 12 dozen quarts.

GRAND VIE CHATEAU LEVOILLE, \$24. per case of 12 dozen quarts.

PONTET CANET, \$20.00 per case of 12 dozen quarts.

PALMER MARGAUX, \$7.50 per case of 12 dozen quarts.

MONTPELIER, \$5.00 per case of 12 dozen quarts.

EDWARD W. MITCHELL, CANTON, 10th April, 1885.

NOTICE.

T H E INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of M. FRANK LEYBURN in our Firm CEASED on 30th ultimo.

MR. CHARLES PYE has THIS DAY been authorized to sign our Firm for prosecution.

ODELL & LEYBURN, Fookow, 1st May, 1885.

NOTICE.

M. FRANK LEYBURN is admitted my

M. PARTNER in our Firm at Amoy and Fookow.

FEARON, LOW & CO., Amoy, 4th May, 1885.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself

in CANTON and MACAO in TEA INSPECTOR & GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT under the Style and Title of

E. W. MITCHELL & CO., CANTON, 10th April, 1885.

NOTICE.

T H E INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of

M. JAMES CAMPBELL WARD, LAW in our Firm Champed on 1st December, 1884.

General Depot: at LABOTINNE'S Place Royal, CLERMONT-FERRAND (France) and at All Chemists.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1885.

INTIMATIONS.

L A N E, CRAWFORD & CO., HOSTERS and GENTLEMEN'S OUT- FITTES, have received their NEW STOCK of SUMMER GOODS.—

UNDERSHIRT & PANTS in List-Thread, SILK, Silk-Net, Balbriggan, Marino Gauze, India Gauze, Cheap Imitation Gauze, and other Materials.

H A M M E R in List-Thread, Silk, Cotton, Summer Moire, and Cashmere.

SHIRTS ready made, or to measure in Long Cloth, French Print, and Zephyr Cloth.

HANDKERCHIEFS in French and Irish Cambric; Special; New Printed Coloured Centres.

COLLAWS—The "Tandem" and other fashion- able shapes.

Elastic and Silk Belts, Saddlers, and "Guyot" Bridle Drawers and Discoses.

Ladies' Bathing Costumes.

New Tennis Jerseys.

Tennis Hats and Scarfs.

NEW WOVEN CHOLERA BELTS for Ladies.

NEW WOVEN CHOLERA BELTS for Gentlemen.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of

2 per cent. per Annua.

For 3 months 3 per cent. per Annua.

For 6 months 4 per cent. per Annua.

For 12 months 5 per cent. per Annua.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and

every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DEAFTS granted on London, and the chief

commercial places in Europe, India, Australia,

America, China, Japan.

J. T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 28th February, 1885.

NOTICE.

K E LLY & WALSH'S NEW BOOKS.

Modern Naval Tactics with Diagrams.

Text Book of Gunnery.

Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army.

Boyle's History of China, Vol. III.

Grace's Lessons in Old Painting.

Hongkong Blue Book, 1884.

Commercial Reports, 1884.

John Bull to Max O'Neil.

Cookson's Among the Chinese.

Child's Eye View of the Battle of Abu-Klea.

Cole's Practical Guide for Compensation of

Compass without Bearings.

Ferguson's Manual of International Law.

Skylon Telegraph Code, 15,000 words ruled

privately.

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary—indexed.

Kate Greenaway's Language of Flowers.

Laws of Emerson, by Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Sporting Mechanics' Own Book.

Hodgson's Electrician's Pocket Book.

Gulliver's Travels.

Antico's Sea Stories.

Anti-cockroach Varnish.

NOTICE.
A. S. WATSON AND CO.
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS.

By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and His Royal Highness the Duke of EDINBURGH.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGISTS' SUPPLYMEN.

And

GENERATED WATER MAKERS,
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFRIGERATED
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm A. S. Watson and Co., or

HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [2]

B E A R D O F I M I T A T I O N S
L E A A N D P E R R I N S ' S A U C E
The Original, Genuine
Lea and Perrins on a red
label. Sold wholesale by the
Proprietors, Worcester; and
Crosse & Blackwell, London.

L E A A N D P E R R I N S ' S A U C E
Of Grapes and Oysters
throughout the world.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor"; and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until demanded.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 9TH, 1896.

The dispute between Great Britain and Russia is apparently to be settled after all without an appeal to arms. The point as to whether either side has committed a breach of the agreement came to in March, that neither should advance pending the action of the Boundary Commission, is to be submitted to arbitration. This being disposed of, the whole difficulty will practically be in the same position as it was before the Russian attack on Panjeh. The Boundary Commission will then commence its work, but as it is agreed that the report of the Commission will not be binding on the Governments, the final settlement will have to be effected by direct negotiation. It is clear, however, that Russia is anxious of avoiding war, and the reference to arbitration has been arranged, we take it, simply in order to allow her to draw back without open humiliation. As to whether this course is altogether prudent or not we have some doubt. Only one award is possible to the arbitrator, and even this is given the disputants will still likely be left to settle their differences out of court. The issue of a conflict in the field could never have been in doubt; what may be the issue of the game of diplomatic adarts of some conjecture. Here there is not only the possibility, but even some likelihood, of our being beaten. Russia will make promises and enter into undertakings with considerable readiness, mentally reserving to herself the right to break them so soon as she finds it to her advantage to do so. To carry on negotiations with a power which attaches no scruples to its promises is a risky business. Russia, however, has intimated her readiness to "consider the withdrawal of our troops," and the immediate occasion for war will cease to exist. That it will arise again at some future time is morally conceivable. The opportunity is again favourable and will then recommend her approach towards the Indian frontier. She thought the present opportunity was a favourable one, but has found that she was mistaken. In the *Broker Papers* recently published there is a noteworthy anecdote which Mr. Fonstree reproduces in his paper on Imperial federation. When the two old friends met together for the last time twelve days before the Duke of Wellington's death, Mr. Croker reminded him how, some thirty years before, they had amused themselves in a drive by guessing what was the other side of the hill, and how when he had expressed his surprise at the Duke's guess being so generally right, he had said, "Why, I have spent all my life in trying to guess what was at the other side of the hill." And the Duke stuck to his story, and turning round to Mrs. Croker, he said: "All the business of war, and indeed all the business of life, is to endeavour to find out what you don't know by what you do; that's what I call guessing what was the other side of the hill." Russia guessed that at the other side of the hill she would find disaffection in India and disloyalty in England; but just as she was rounding the corner she ought a glimpse of the true state of affairs and is now proudly retracing her steps. In place of disaffection in India she found the wretched patriotism; the native chiefs were enthusiastic in their offer of assistance to the Empress whose sway Russia thought they would have been glad to throw off; throughout India proper the natives manifested the greatest eagerness to be enrolled as volunteers; and the loyalty of the army is beyond question. This is what Russia has seen in India. Turning to England, she saw beyond the ineptitude of the Government the strong force of public opinion, which as Mr. Fonstree remarks, is after all our real government. She saw that the public were prepared to back up the national remonstrances with force if the remonstrances themselves proved insufficient, and that they were prepared to make whatever sacrifices might be necessary in the prosecution of a war which to the national conscience appears

ed a just one. She saw, moreover, that notwithstanding the neglect of which the Government has for many years past been guilty with respect to the navy, our fighting force on the water was by no means so weak as it has in some quarters been represented to be, and that—in addition to the regular men-of-war we could transform a whole host of merchant vessels into fighting ships, any one of which would show itself a "saucy Archangel" if the chance came in her way. In view of the apprehended war Russia thought it prudent to withdraw all her ships on this station to Vladivostock, and if hostilities had actually broken out, there they would have remained, we imagine, until peace had been restored, always provided Admiral Dowager had not made a dash and destroyed them in their stronghold. The presence of the four chartered cruisers in this harbour at the present moment shows how quickly and effectively our navy can be reinforced. We say "effectively" because, although a naval constructor like Sir E. J. Reed would not think much of them, they are vastly superior to the majority of the Russian fleet up at Vladivostock, and it was with this fleet that they were designed to cope. What may be made out of such ships may be judged from the reference to the *Stirling Castle* in the *Times* article on the Navy and Mercantile Marine which we reproduce in another column.

Russia did not guess, but has seen, what was the other side of the hill. Other powers also have no doubt observed and measured the strength which Brigandine has displayed in the crisis from which we are now emerging, and will find their desire to remain on peaceful terms with her increased accordingly. But we hope that our own Government has also taken the opportunity to look at the other side of the hill and find out the weak points in the administration of our land and sea forces, that having found out these weak points no time will be lost in strengthening them, and that the wisdom of the *thachuk-yed* saying that the best way to preserve peace is to be prepared for war will be more than ever clearly recognised. But while wholesome criticism is to be encouraged, croaking is to be deprecated as having a tendency to weaken the national self-respect and thereby diminish the respect entertained for us by others. Mirrored up with the general attack which has lately been justly made on the Government for its neglect of the navy and our coaling stations there has been a good deal of inadvertent croaking, the ill-effects of which sometimes obtain themselves on the attention of a close observer. In some minds self-confidence, one of the first elements of success, has been weakened, and there is a tendency to count too much on possible or doubtful allies. Let the weak spots be pointed out by all means, above all let them be strengthened, but let it never be forgotten that behind the mistakes of Governments and the weakness of the departments lies the great strength of a united empire. For some years past there has been a tendency on the Continent to relegate England to an inferior position, in fact almost to question her right to be included among the first-class powers at all. A certain class of English critics has sprung up who lend support to this view and maintain that we are no longer in a position to repel attack or hold our own; it is to these persons that the want of respect which has long been entertained for the power of England is largely due. It must be allowed, however, that the Government by its weakness, its recitation, we might almost say its imbecility, has afforded some excuse for pessimistic croaking. Even members of the Cabinet seem to be ignorant of what is being done or what has been determined on. While Lord Hartington in the House of Commons was giving emphatic assurances that there was no intention of delaying the improvement of the existing defences at Singapore, that states had been surveyed, that designs were in course of preparation, and that arrangements were being made "under which the execution of the works is being undertaken," Lord Northbrook in the House of Lords was saying that, "As regards Singapore, as he had already stated, the work had been postponed till next year." Then again, after every one had come to the conclusion that the first should be increased, after Parliament had agreed to the necessary expenditure, three months were allowed to elapse before even the specifications were ready, although the urgency of the case was well recognised. In less time than this a private shipbuilding firm on the Tesci commenced and finished the construction of a first class vessel for the China Shippers' Mutual S. N. Co. If this could be done by a private firm surely the Government in the same time might have got as far as making a commitment of at least one or two of the men-of-war that were to be built. Deliberation is in itself an excellent quality, but it should bear the same relation to action that the dynamo and accumulator do to an electrical engine; it should always have the force stored for instant application. Other Governments, however, make mistakes as well as the English Government, and perhaps more of them, while not every Government has behind it the same strong and united public ready to repair those mistakes.

As will be seen from our share report, Banks continue to rise steadily in view of the improved prospects of peace.

The Spanish gunboat *Vizcaya* is to be dismantled and laid up at Manila, her hull being unfit for further service.

In the case of Li Si Ng, heard at the Police Court on Thursday, the Crown was the prosecutor; Mr. Moses appeared to defend the case on behalf of Lau Lai Chan not for the prosecutor, as stated in our report yesterday.

Unlike the great majority of fires that occur in this colony, the cause of that at the Joe-House on the Sankwan-road on Thursday morning appears to be known. At all events a Chinaman is now in custody on a charge of having maliciously set fire to the matched which was destroyed. The damage is assessed at \$250.

A typhoon passed over Iloilo on the 26th ultimo, which carried away the roofs of a number of houses and caused great discomfort to the occupiers. The storm was experienced at Cebu on the 24th, causing much damage both ashore and amongst the small craft in the harbour; the crops of tobacco and cotton, and maize also said to be greatly injured. The steamer *Elvina* passed through the centre of the storm on the 26th between Cebu and the Camotes Islands.

The Council then adjourned to next Friday.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 7th May.
ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

The King of Denmark has agreed to arbitrate on the question as to whether the covenant entered into between England and Russia on the 17th March has been misconstrued on either side.

The nature of the agreement referred to was explained by Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons on the 16th and 17th March. We reproduce the Premier's speeches from the Times parliamentary reports:—

(16th March).—I had better remind the House that on Friday I stated that it had been agreed by the two countries that the arbitration should be conducted on either side.

I spoke on the strength of communications from St. Petersburg, the latest of which was a telegram from the British Ambassador dated March 5th. On Saturday, in order to obviate any possible misapprehension, Lord Granville telephoned to St. Petersburg a message containing the words that I have quoted and referring to the arrangement that had been concluded between the two Governments, and he advised the British Ambassador to ascertain whether M. de Giafferre agreed that the assurances referred to in the frontier are to the effect stated by me. To that telegram we shall, I have no doubt, shortly have an answer. Then I am asked whether the agreement—the word agreement is a little fallacious—arrangement mentioned by me is, perhaps, to be regarded as a kind of alliance.

His Lordship and the defendant why he had not appeared to the summons on the day set down for hearing.

The defendant said he had an engagement in moving machinery for his employer, which he was obliged to keep.

His Lordship said he ought at least to have been given time to have called upon the defendant to appear in the court to have applied for an adjournment for that purpose.

He should have been ready to have attended the hearing, and not having done so, the defendant scarcely deserved the consideration he had received at his hands.

The defendant admitted having given the word to a third person for a loan, and that it was his signature upon it. He disputed the claim for interest, however, and said that if the sum were paid back to him he would give it up.

His Lordship said it appeared, according to the entry made upon the note that only \$40 was due at the time it passed into the plaintiff's possession, and interest could not, therefore, be allowed on the full amount. He should give judgment for the plaintiff for \$40 and interest upon that sum from 7th February, 1894, the date plaintiff received it.

SUPREME COURT.

8th May.
IN SUMMARY JUDICION.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE ACKROYD.

F. HOWELL v. W. F. WHITHEAD, \$53.

This was a claim which had been brought on a promissory note and on which judgment had been given for the plaintiff in the absence of the defendant. The latter applied to have the case referred to a jury.

The note passed into the possession of the plaintiff after \$60 of the amount originally advanced had been repaid, and he claimed the balance of \$100, interest on which he had advanced from the date that it was given.

His Lordship said the defendant why he had not appeared to the summons on the day set down for hearing.

The defendant said he had an engagement in moving machinery for his employer, which he was obliged to keep.

His Lordship said he ought at least to have been given time to have called upon the defendant to appear in the court to have applied for an adjournment for that purpose.

He should have been ready to have attended the hearing, and not having done so, the defendant scarcely deserved the consideration he had received at his hands.

The defendant admitted having given the word to a third person for a loan, and that it was his signature upon it. He disputed the claim for interest, however, and said that if the sum were paid back to him he would give it up.

His Lordship said it appeared, according to the entry made upon the note that only \$40 was due at the time it passed into the plaintiff's possession, and interest could not, therefore, be allowed on the full amount. He should give judgment for the plaintiff for \$40 and interest upon that sum from 7th February, 1894, the date plaintiff received it.

POLICE COURT.

8th May.
BEFORE MR. E. MACKEN.

PERSONATING A CONSTABLE.

WONG ATAK, unlicensed hawkers, with having impersonated a police constable on the 7th Inst.

P. S. Butlin was in the Choo Cheong-pawn shop examining jewellery, when the defendant came in to pawn a jacket. He gave the name of Chau Yung, and said he was Chinese constable No. 30 at the Central Station. He was sent to prison for three days.

John Brown, a man who had evidently seen Wong out, was described as a drunken and noisy fellow, and was described as the 7th March.

CHARLES CHAN, *ST. PETERS CHURCH*.

CHARGE OF LARCENY AND BEING ARMED.

CHAN A. NG, stonemason, was charged with stealing two chisels and also with possession of deadly weapons on the 5th inst.

The defendant was seen leaving a tool shed at the King's Building, and it was suspected that he was impersonating a police constable.

WONG ATAK, unlicensed hawkers, with having impersonated a police constable on the 7th Inst.

WONG ATAK, unlicensed hawkers, with having impersonated a police constable on the 7th Inst.

UNION CHURCH SERVICES.

UNION CHURCH.

11 a.m.—Parade Service, Reading Prayer and Sermon, the Military Chaplain.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany, and Sermon, the Colonial Chaplain.

11 a.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, the Colonial Chaplain.

5 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, Rev. J. B. Ost.

7.30 p.m.—Soldiers' Voluntary Service, the Military Chaplain.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.—ALL SERVICES IN CHINESE.

5 p.m.—Morning Prayer, &c., Rev. J. B. Ost.

7 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, Rev. J. B. Ost and Four Yat Sun.

UNION CHURCH SERVICES.

11 a.m.—Preacher, Rev. E. J. Petal, Ph. D.

7.30 p.m.—Service conducted by Laymen.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held yesterday afternoon. There were present—

His Excellency the Governor, Sir George Percival Bowes, G.C.M.G.

W. H. W. Manser, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.

Hon. E. L. MORTON, Attorney-General.

Hon. A. LISTER, Colonial Treasurer.

Hon. J. M. PRICE, Surveyor-General.

Hon. F. STEWART, Registrar-General.

Hon. P. RYBIE.

Hon. T. JACOBSON.

Hon. P. D. SASOON.

HON. WONG SHING.

M. CHARLES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read.

The Hon. P. Rybie called attention to the fact that in the minutes read thereto was no record that he dissented from the third reading of the Bill for the Incorporation of the Vicar Apostolic of the Roman Catholic Church in Hongkong. He desired that it should be recorded.

The Clerk of Council, by authority of the Governor, made a short speech.

THE NAVY AND MERCANTILE MARINE.

The acquisition by the Government of some of the fastest ships of the mercantile marine for war purposes is in pursuance of a policy originated upwards of 10 years ago as a part of the scheme of Naval Reserve. During that time the whole of the first-class ocean-going vessels had been examined in the course of construction and trials, and the results were reported to the Admiralty.

It was recommended that \$3,000 as a supplementary vote for the purchase of 300,000 pounds of gunpowder and 100,000 lbs. of gunnery ammunition for the Royal Artillery and the Royal Engineers be voted.

Mr. Gladstone, in his speech, said:

"I am sorry to say that the Admiralty have not yet decided upon the best way of carrying out this part of the scheme."

The first reading of the Bill admitted several previous conventions and that there should be 320 each of a man's hard labour.

The second reading of the Bill admitted 320 each of a man's hard labour.

The third reading of the Bill admitted 320 each of a man's hard labour.

A SKILFUL SURGICAL OPERATION.

The American Ambassador at Vienna, Mr. Hanson, has lately forwarded to his Government an interesting account of a successful surgical operation lately performed by Professor Billroth, of Vienna, which, wonderful to tell, consisted in the removal of a portion of the human stomach, involving nearly one-third of the organ—and strange to say, the patient recovered—the only successful operation of the kind ever performed. The disease, which this operation was performed to correct, was a stomach-attended with the following symptoms:—The appetite is quite poor. There is a peculiar indescribable distress in the stomach—a feeling that has been described as a faint “all-gone” sensation, a sticky slimy collects about the taste especially in the morning accompanied by an unpleasant taste. Food fails to satisfy the appetite for a certain time; but, on the contrary, when it does, it is very bad. The eyes are sunken, tinged with yellow, the hands and feet become cold and sticky—a cold perspiration. The sufferers feel tired all the time, and sleep does not seem to give rest. After a time the patient becomes nervous and irritable, gloomy, his mind filled with evil forebodings. When rising suddenly from a reclining position there is a palpitation of the heart, and the patient may have heart-disease. Towards the latter part of the disease he loses his appetite entirely, and can only live on food whatever, as the opening in the intestine becomes close, or nearly so. Although this disease is indeed alarming, sufferers with the above named symptoms should not feel nervous for nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand have no cancer, but simply dyspepsia, a disease which, if left uncorrected, is a progressive malady. The safest and best way to cure this disease is Seigle's Curative Syrup, a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White (Limited), 17, Harrington-road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

St. Mary's Hospital, Peterborough,
November 29th, 1884.
Six—it gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefit I have received from Seigle's Syrup. I have been troubled for years with dyspepsia, but after a few doses of the Syrup, I found relief, and after taking two bottles of it I feel quite cured.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
William Brent.
September 8th, 1883.

Dear Sir—I find the Seigle's Syrup steadily increasing. All who have tried it speak very highly of its medicinal virtues; one customer describes it as “Godsend to a dyspeptic.” I always recommend it with confidence.

Faithfully yours,
(Signed) Vincent A. Wills,
Chemist-dentist, Methley Tydwell.

To Mr. A. J. White,
Seigle's Extract & Pill Co., the best family physician that has ever been discovered. They cleanse the bowels from all irritating substances, and leave them in a healthy condition. They cure constipation.

Froston, Sept. 1st, 1883.
My Dear Sir.—Your Syrup and Pills are still very popular with my customers, many saying they are the best family medicines possible.

The other day a customer came for two bottles of Syrup, and said, “Mother, I had saved the life of his wife, and now I have given her one of these bottles I am saving fifteen million lives, and a friend who is very ill. I have much faith in it.”

The sales keep up wonderfully, in fact, one would fancy almost that the people were beginning to breakfast, dine, and sup on Mother Seigle's Syrup, the demand is so constant, and the satisfaction so great.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
(Signed) W. Bowker.
To A. J. White, Esq.
Harrowing, Whitehaven, Oct. 16, 1882.

Mr. A. J. White.—Dear Sir—I was for some time afflicted with piles, and was advised to give Mother Seigle's Syrup a trial, which I did. I am now happy to state that it has restored me complete health.—I remain yours respectfully,
(Signed) John H. Lightfoot.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Parsons & Co.'s Letters.)
May 8th.

Thermometer—94.4° F. 76
Thermometer—11.4° F. 77
Thermometer—9.0° F. (Wat. bulb.) 70
Thermometer—1.1° F. (Wat. bulb.) 72
Thermometer—1.1° F. (Wat. bulb.) 71
Thermometer—1.1° F. (Wat. bulb.) 72
Thermometer—Maximum (out side) 75

HONGKONG TIDE-TABLE,
For 15th May, 1885.

Day	Month	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
		Mean Time	Height.	Mean Time	Height.
Sat. 8	May	10 34 45	1 11 28	10 34 45	0 11 28
Sun. 9	May	10 34 45	1 11 28	10 34 45	0 11 28
Mon. 10	May	10 34 45	1 11 28	10 34 45	0 11 28
Tue. 11	May	10 34 45	1 11 28	10 34 45	0 11 28
Wed. 12	May	10 34 45	1 11 28	10 34 45	0 11 28
Thur. 13	May	10 34 45	1 11 28	10 34 45	0 11 28
Fri. 14	May	10 34 45	1 11 28	10 34 45	0 11 28
Sat. 15	May	10 34 45	1 11 28	10 34 45	0 11 28

The height of mean sea-level has been determined in 7,000 fms above the tide-surface at the Victoria Naval Yard, and the lower water Ordinary Spring-Tide, to which datum the tides are referred, are 8,500 fms below sea-level.

The height of the tides is given with a minus (-) sign and a plus (+) sign, according as the tides stand under or above the datum fixed above.

W. DOBBECK,
Hongkong Observatory, 8th May, 1885.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

7th May, 1885, at 6 P.M.

STATION	Barometer	Wind.	Humidity.	Wind.	Humidity.	Wind.	Humidity.
Macau	30.03	SW.	60	SW.	60	SW.	60
Hainan	29.95	SW.	73	SW.	73	SW.	73
Ampo	29.95	SW.	64	SW.	64	SW.	64
Shanghai	29.91	SW.	71	SW.	71	SW.	71
Wusso	30.07	SW.	60	SW.	60	SW.	60
Wusso	30.07	SW.	60	SW.	60	SW.	60

The All-in the Barometer has continued along the coast of China, and the Wind is SW. wind. Thunderstorms may be expected here and there along the coast. The temperature and humidity have fallen.

W. DOBBECK,
Hongkong Observatory, 8th May, 1885.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

7th May, 1885, at 6 P.M.

STATION	Barometer	Wind.	Humidity.	Wind.	Humidity.	Wind.	Humidity.
Macau	30.03	SW.	60	SW.	60	SW.	60
Hainan	29.95	SW.	73	SW.	73	SW.	73
Ampo	29.95	SW.	64	SW.	64	SW.	64
Nanking	29.91	SW.	71	SW.	71	SW.	71
Wusso	30.07	SW.	60	SW.	60	SW.	60
Wusso	30.07	SW.	60	SW.	60	SW.	60

The All-in the Barometer has continued along the coast of China, and the Wind is SW. wind. Thunderstorms may be expected here and there along the coast. The temperature and humidity have fallen.

W. DOBBECK,
Hongkong Observatory, 8th May, 1885.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

7th May, 1885, at 6 P.M.

STATION	Barometer	Wind.	Humidity.	Wind.	Humidity.	Wind.	Humidity.
Macau	30.03	SW.	60	SW.	60	SW.	60
Hainan	29.95	SW.	73	SW.	73	SW.	73
Ampo	29.95	SW.	64	SW.	64	SW.	64
Nanking	29.91	SW.	71	SW.	71	SW.	71
Wusso	30.07	SW.	60	SW.	60	SW.	60
Wusso	30.07	SW.	60	SW.	60	SW.	60

The All-in the Barometer has continued along the coast of China, and the Wind is SW. wind. Thunderstorms may be expected here and there along the coast. The temperature and humidity have fallen.

W. DOBBECK,
Hongkong Observatory, 8th May, 1885.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

7th May, 1885, at 6 P.M.

STATION	Barometer	Wind.	Humidity.	Wind.	Humidity.	Wind.	Humidity.
Macau	30.03	SW.	60	SW.	60	SW.	60
Hainan	29.95	SW.	73	SW.	73	SW.	73
Ampo	29.95	SW.	64	SW.	64	SW.	64
Nanking	29.91	SW.	71	SW.	71	SW.	71
Wusso	30.07	SW.	60	SW.	60	SW.	60
Wusso	30.07	SW.	60	SW.	60	SW.	60

The All-in the Barometer has continued along the coast of China, and the Wind is SW. wind. Thunderstorms may be expected here and there along the coast. The temperature and humidity have fallen.

W. DOBBECK,
Hongkong Observatory, 8th May, 1885.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

7th May, 1885, at 6 P.M.

STATION	Barometer	Wind.	Humidity.	Wind.	Humidity.	Wind.	Humidity.
Macau	30.03	SW.	60	SW.	60	SW.	60
Hainan	29.95	SW.	73	SW.	73	SW.	73
Ampo	29.95	SW.	64	SW.	64	SW.	64
Nanking	29.91	SW.	71	SW.	71	SW.	71
Wusso	30.07	SW.	60	SW.	60	SW.	60
Wusso	30.07	SW.	60	SW.	60	SW.	60

The All-in the Barometer has continued along the coast of China, and the Wind is SW. wind. Thunderstorms may be expected here and there along the coast. The temperature and humidity have fallen.

W. DOBBECK,
Hongkong Observatory, 8th May, 1885.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

7th May, 1885, at 6 P.M.

STATION	Barometer	Wind.	Humidity.	Wind.	Humidity.	Wind.	Humidity.

<tbl_r cells="8" ix="4" maxcspan="1" max

EXTRACT.

SEMPER IDEM.
Dissatisfied are our prayers for peace,
For guidance in this troublous time,
To him who sides all tumultuous cease,
Who loves his sons of every clime,
But he who fair would hold the hand
Of peace and friendship to the world,
We still can grasp the naked brand
Which floats our battle-flung unfurled.
To those who hold the helm of State
The nation craves with one accord;
Stand steadfast in this hour of fate,
And if it needs be draw the sword.
From north and south armed bands spring forth
To guard the fates their fathers bore—
Mahatma its honor, prove its worth,
As bravely as in days of yore.

OBAM BANNER.

SPOOKENDYKE AT DEATH'S DOOR.

"My dear," said Mr. Spookendyke, between two groans, "my dear, you won't forget to be kind to the baby after I'm gone." And so Spookendyke straightened out in his stuffed chair, and kicked his slippers half-way across the room. "You needn't mind about a monument," he continued. "A simple stone will do me, only I want you to watch and see that the meanly thing don't get carried away sideways, like when he comes of age."

Another reform which the Emperor has just introduced into the army was even more needed than the above. From time immemorial it has been the custom that when a senior officer retired from the regiment he was presented with very costly gifts. Another drain on the purse of the officers was the expense entailed on them whenever the Emperor reviewed the troops, as the most costly banquets had to be presented to the Empress and the ladies of the household.

"You'll be all right in a day or two," murmured Mrs. Spookendyke, consolingly. "You overheard my observation about the baby and the tombstone, I trust?" growled Mr. Spookendyke, wringing into an upright position. "You caught the spirit of my sentiment relative to the offspring and the *His* *Jac*, did you not?"

"Yes, dear," replied Mrs. Spookendyke, mildly. "But you are not going to die. It's only a touch of your old trouble. If you take care of yourself, it will all go away."

"Please you're some information about where it will go to," retorted Mr. Spookendyke, sarcastically. "Maybe you have a notion that it has certain days out. Perhaps you are prepared to argue that it belongs on a frock, and goes to a matinée when it ought to be at home getting dinner ready. Well, it doesn't, and it don't go around with its back hair in its mouth, hunting for a crimping pin, with a pair of thin trousers on; this rhinoceros' nose is going to a funeral; that's where it's going, and the late-named on that occasion is going to be one Spookendyke, of which I am left. Understand that?" And Mr. Spookendyke assumed a corpulent aspect, and glared at his wife.

"I know it's uncomfortable," conceded Mr. Spookendyke, "and—"

"Of course, you know all about it," squealed Mr. Spookendyke. "Never having had anything of the kind, your information is limitless. If I only had your knowledge, I wouldn't need anything but a big door mat with 'Welcome' on it, and a red-headed clerk with spectacles to be a public library."

You are going to have that tombstone according to the notions of the defunct, or him to go whooping around through space without being able to point out to the other angels the last and resting-place of the meanly remains? Can I rely on that headstone any more than I can on not having hash for Monday's breakfast, or have I got to sit up in my bed with my head sticking out, so that people will know that it is the lowly, hard pressed by his enemies, imploded shelter, was taken to the care, and there overheard the Dickinsons talking about the treasure, the secret of which he understood was contained in a letter which their servant was to take to Philadelphia next day. The wretched determined to repay the kindness he had received by murdering the two brothers, setting off after the servant, killing him also, and abstracting his letter. This he did. After stabbing the brothers he pursued the servant, caught and killed him, and took the letter; but it was in a most complex cipher, and the murderer went mad in his efforts to make it out. Some years later a man named Harding dreamt that he saw the cave, and his twin brother dreamed the same; both felt sure that they would find their way, but next day both were killed. A Methodist preacher, named Anson Green, was mysteriously set on the track, but he went blind before the place was reached. Other marvelous legends are told, but they do not deter the credulous capitalists from endeavouring to see what they can discover.

LADIES' HUNTERS.

A gentleman, who shall be nameless, sent from the country to one of the leading dealers in London, who shall be equally nameless, to hire a lady's horse. He stipulated that it must be quite as safe, as the lady was nervous and not well. Two days after, the animal arrived with a letter full of praise, telling how children had always ridden it, &c., and guaranteeing it as perfectly quiet and sweet tempered. The first time the lady mounted it the bridle bolted and nearly threw her. The gentleman then, having changed the saddle, got on, and had the pleasure of being also run away with for three miles, eventually subduing his lamb by getting into a ploughed field up to its heels, where a liberal application of cutting-wit set it thinking. That evening the bruntate for dinner half the groom's breeches and a small piece of groom, presumably as a relish, and finished up by getting loose and saraging a pony. Needless to say, it went back next day, and the only satisfaction or answer to be obtained from the dealer was, "Well, sir, I am very sorry. I did not see myself. Jim, there told me it was a light-headed little horse, and would carry a lady beautifully!" Consequently, on "Jim's" recommendation, the lady might have been killed, and a British subject was deprived of his clothes and a pound of flesh. This is a fair example of what may happen to anyone. Therefore in buying a horse for a lady too much care cannot be exercised.—Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News.

THE MAJOR'S PLAYFUL WAY.

One evening, in the autumn of '56, word reached the Major that a party of prospectors had jumped the "Nip and Tuck," claimed by him. The next morning the Major buckled on his favourite bone-handled revolver and started out to expelate with the boys in his peculiar way. Expecting to find them at work in the tunnel, he walked carelessly toward its mouth. The boys were "laying for him." As he reached the dumpie commanding a view of the tunnel, he saw the muzzles of three guns frowning through a clump of bushes at its mouth, and drew himself backward just as the boys blazed away. The ambushing party rushed out斜 to look at the fallen Terror of the Mines, Jim Turner, a wild Texan, who feared not even the Major's aim, being in the lead.

The Major, who sat upright at the foot of the dug-out hills, with his revolver ready, "puked" his promptly. The discussion which followed was concise and somewhat technical. "Gentlemen," said the Major, turning to the other two assailants who stood with unloaded gun, "I see your blind and straddle it! I hold a full-hand (nodding toward his favourite bone-handled), and here (producing another) is my straight flush." "Major, bosh! I pass!" said Tom Burke, a man from Galway, despatching through the chapsar (blacket). "I chiv," said the Major, still speaking in game-table slang, and as he spoke the man from Galway fell, with the sting of a bullet which he plunged deep but broke no bone. "Boney, where'll you have it?" said the Major, turning to the remaining assailant. Boney had profciently disappeared in the depths of the tunnel.

"I only said there must be something, dear," murmured Mrs. Spookendyke. "I don't know what it is, but I think—"

"That's it!" squeaked Mr. Spookendyke, "you think? With your disposition to indulge in abstract profundity, you only need a lightning-rod and a boat-race to be a whole collegiate course of instruction! Where's that come from? You said there was a cure! Why? isn't it held up for my scrutiny? Perpetrate that cure upon me before the post-mortem sets in?"

"I really don't know what it is," sighed Mrs. Spookendyke. "If I did I'd tell you. "Good-bye!" said Mr. Spookendyke, in a broken voice. "I'm going to turn in and die!" and hopped to undress slowly. "I've shuffled around in this mortal coil until the meanly thing is most unwound, and now I'm going to take a whack at immortality! If I'm dead in the morning, don't cry, and if I sin't dead, you be dog-gasted careful not to make a noise and disturb me!" With which benediction Mr. Spookendyke rolled into bed and groaned dimly.

"I don't care," soliloquised Mrs. Spookendyke, as she dropped on the floor to take off her boots. "There ought to be something good for it. If he isn't better to-morrow, he'll want the tombstone brought to the house, and if it isn't as tall as a shot tower, he'll howl around all day because I don't love him."

And with this reflection Mrs. Spookendyke crawled softly into bed, and was rewarded for her care with the interrogatory, whether she "thought the rheumatism was somerset of a hammock originated for females to fall in and out of, or a Dutch oven to warm cold feet."

REFORMS IN THE CZAR'S FAMILY.

The recent reforms which the Emperor of Russia has introduced in the Royal Family were much needed. The titles of Grand Duke and Grand Duchess are now limited to fifteen, the remaining members will only be recognized as Princes of the Blood. When the Emperor Paul, who was the last to legislate for the Romanoff family, formed the existing regulations, the title of Grand Duke was confined to his sons. Under Alexander I. and Nicholas the family did not increase considerably, but it has now grown to very large proportions. On the birth of each Grand Duke the sum of three million rubles is put aside for his benefit, and, in addition to that, when he comes of age a large allowance is made him; so that had no reform been instituted the drain on the exchequer would have reached enormous proportions. For the future, all members of the Imperial Family who are not Grand Dukes will be allowed to marry with daughters of Russian or other nobility. Perhaps the greatest boon which this new law gives is that members of the Imperial Family are not to secure all those high and lucrative posts which they have hitherto monopolized from their emble, will have to be promoted by merit. The Emperor has begun these reforms with his own son, the Cesarewitch, whom he has not appointed to the post usually bestowed on every Grand Duke when he comes of age.

Another reform which the Emperor has just introduced into the army was even more needed than the above. From time immemorial it has been the custom that when a senior officer retired from the regiment he was presented with very costly gifts. Another drain on the purse of the officers was the expense entailed on them whenever the Emperor reviewed the troops, as the most costly banquets had to be presented to the Empress and the ladies of the household.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1885.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1885.